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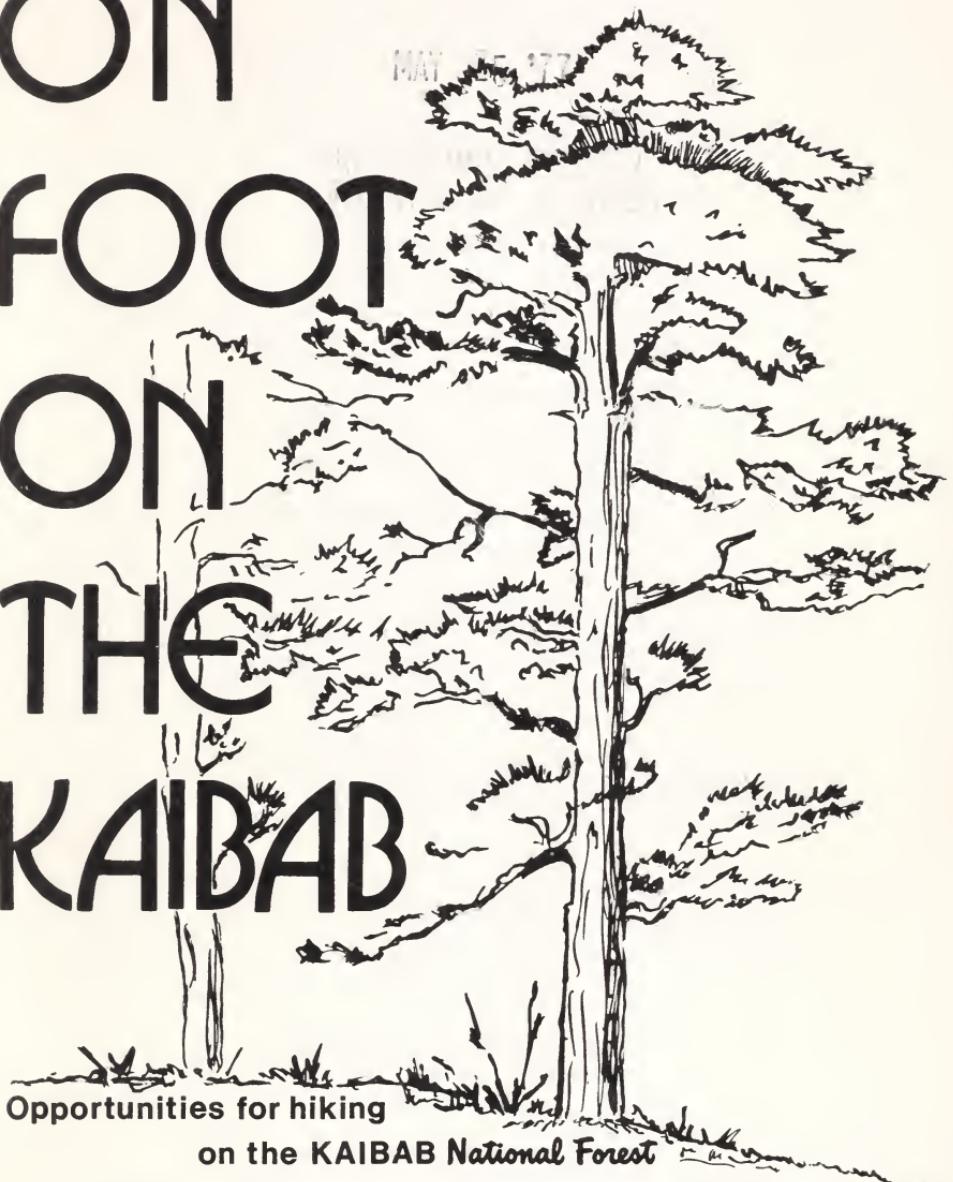
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ON FOOT ON THE KAIBAB

MAY 25, 1972



Opportunities for hiking

on the KAIBAB National Forest

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • FOREST SERVICE • SOUTHWESTERN REGION

The maps included in this guide are very basic. It is recommended that the hiker acquire topographic maps of the area. Each trail is referenced with a USGS QUAD identification name.

These maps are available from many sporting goods stores and by mail from: U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MAP DISTRIBUTION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER BLDG. 41
DENVER COLO. 80225

JANUARY, 1977

KAIBAB National Forest
P. O. BOX 817
WILLIAMS, ARIZONA 86046

"KAIBAB"

a mountain lying down

The three divisions of the Kaibab National Forest have an interesting and diverse history. The earliest residents were Indians who built primitive stone structures and roamed the forested lands of the Coconino and Kaibab plateaus in search of game. On the North Kaibab there is an old Indian legend that the Kaibab Plateau was made especially for Indians and given to them by the Great Spirit. Then because of something they had done, or had not done, it was taken away. The word "Kaibab" is derived from an Indian word which literally means "mountain lying down" and refers to that great forested plateau.

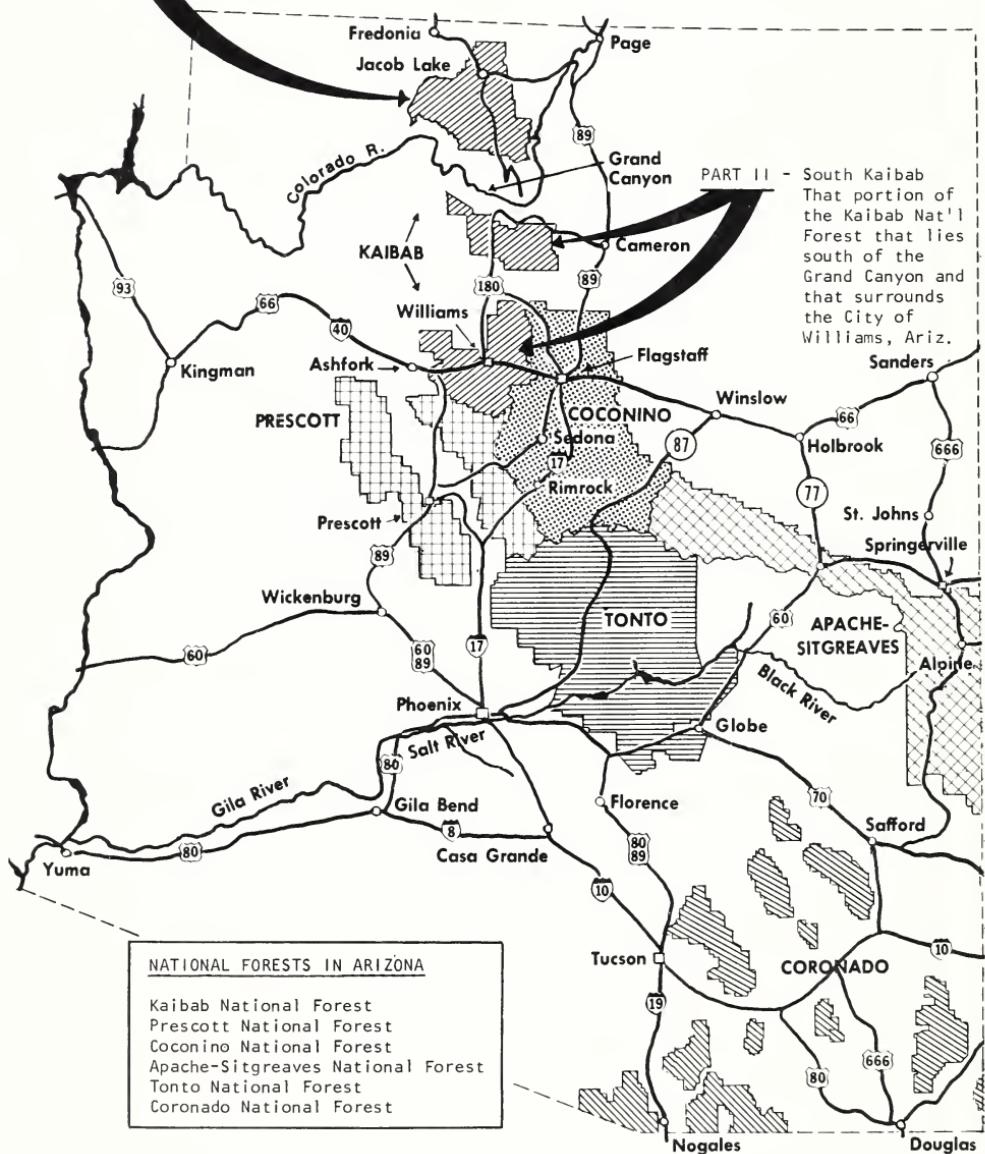
The term Kaibab was first applied to the plateau by Major John Wesley Powell, the great explorer of the lower Colorado River. Major Powell made his first trip on the river in 1869 and made explorations north of it in 1870. Prior to that, however, the northern portion of Arizona and southern Utah were being settled, principally by members of the Mormon Church. The earliest extensive use of the Kaibab Plateau was made in 1885 when the United Order of Orderville, a cooperative group associated with the Mormon Church, placed 2,000 cattle there. At about the same time, the southern portion of the Forest was beginning to be settled due to the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad line, later to be known as the Santa Fe. The Town of Williams was founded in 1881 along that route.

The North Kaibab and Tusayan sections were withdrawn from public domain in 1893 as part of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve. The southern portion was withdrawn in 1898. In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt created the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve which included areas on both sides of the river.

In 1919 the Grand Canyon National Park was created from the Forest Reserve, and in 1927, additional acreage was added to it. The present Kaibab National Forest was created in 1934, with headquarters at Williams, by the combination of the Tusayan National Forest, south of the Grand Canyon, and the Kaibab, north of the Canyon.

PART I - North Kaibab

That portion of the Kaibab National Forest
that lies north of the Grand Canyon National Park





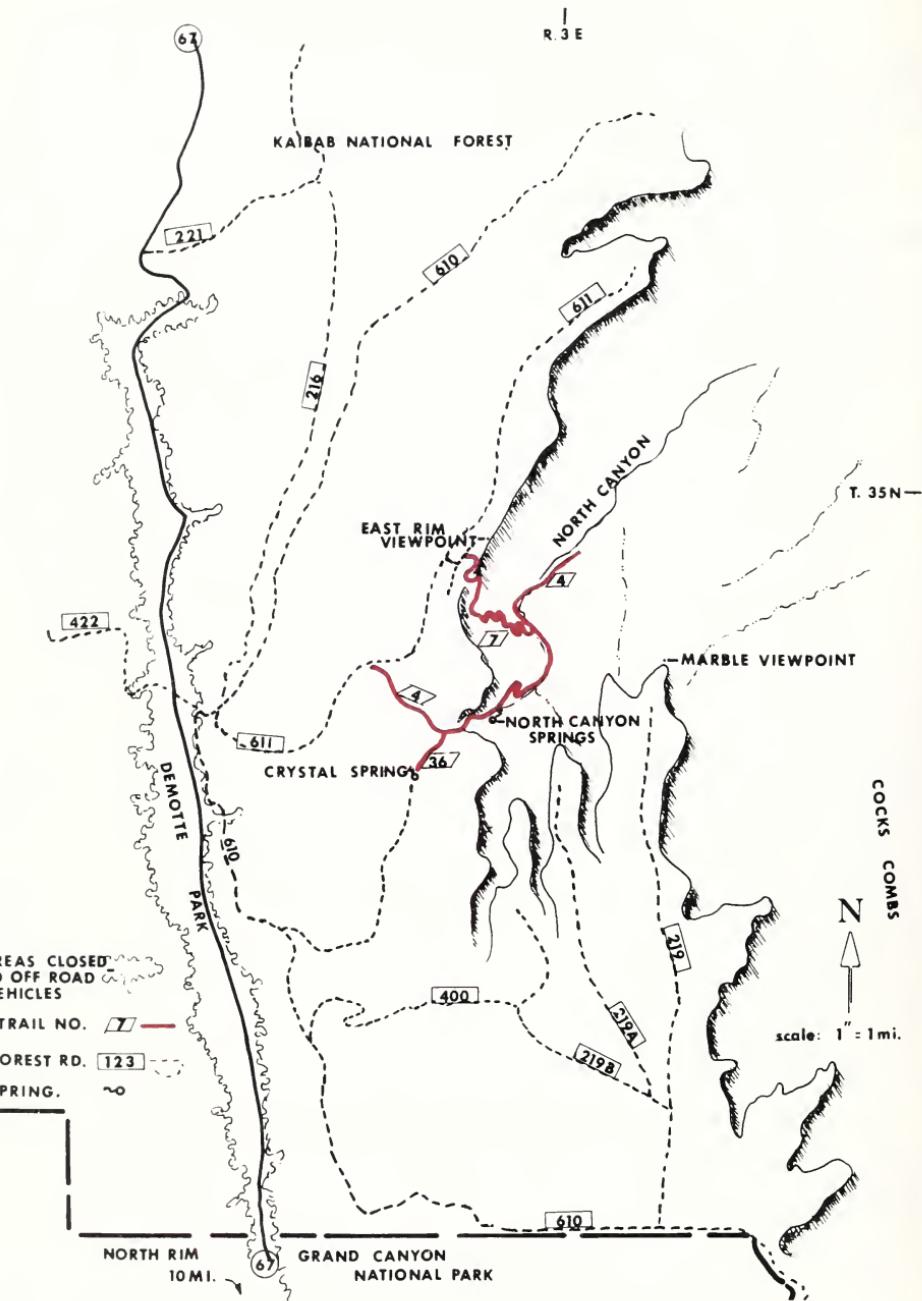
PART I. THE NORTH KAIBAB

The North Kaibab Ranger District embraces much of the Grand Canyon country and includes many lesser known but spectacularly beautiful places. The topography ranges from high fir-spruce forests to low desert canyons. But it is an irony of nature that the thickly forested high plateaus of the Kaibab are almost entirely lacking in the surface water necessary to support back country travel in its most enjoyable manner. The cardinal rule for hiking the Kaibab is: CARRY PLENTY OF WATER.

The twenty to thirty inches of rain that fall each year, unless trapped by stock tanks or sealed reservoirs, sink through the limestone surface of the plateaus. In places, the water reappears as springs in the deep canyons of the low desert country near the Colorado River. A few of these springs--notably Thunder Springs and Roaring Springs--offer vast quantities of pure water to the thirsty traveler. But the hiker must be very cautious, for between the few large springs are many miles of very hot dry canyons, plateaus, and sheer cliff walls. A few hard-to-find springs and seeps do exist but very often these are highly alkaline and not fit for human consumption. Summertime temperatures can reach 110° - 120° in the inner canyons, while the plateau above is a cool 70° - 80° . Again, for his own survival, the hiker must CARRY PLENTY OF WATER.

Backpacking and hiking opportunities on the North Kaibab are not limited to the low desert canyons that surround the edges of the forested plateau, but here the enterprising and well-prepared hiker is offered a rare opportunity for solitude, adventure, and contemplation in the company of nature's grandest works. Spring and fall are most favorable for backpacking, but even so, the hiker should be well versed in the techniques of desert travel, for many of the trails are quite remote and not developed for easy hiking.

CARRY PLENTY OF WATER ... AND USE IT WISELY !



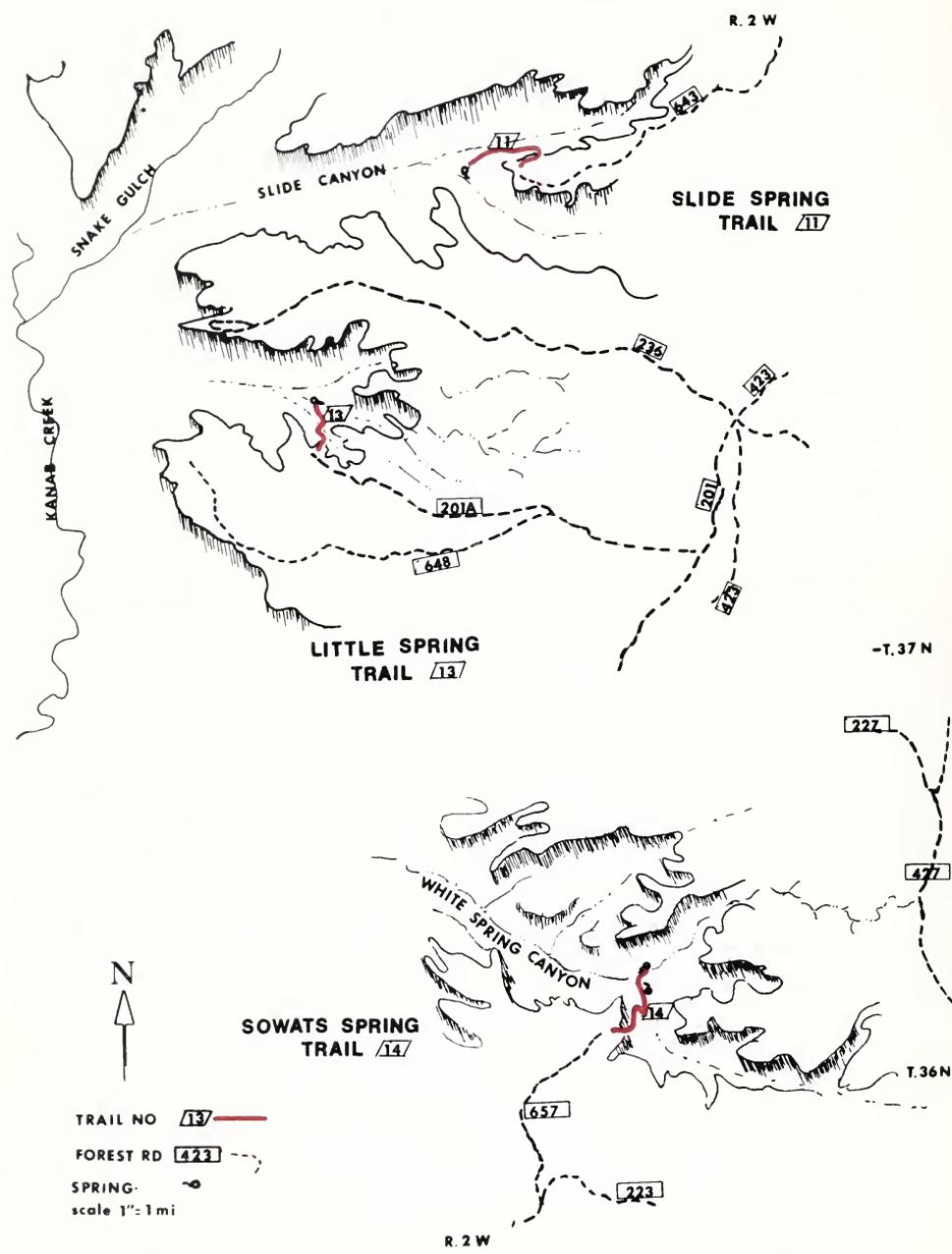
North Canyon Trail 4, Crystal Springs Trail 36, East Rim Trail 7

USGS QUAD. - DEMOTTE PARK T35N R3E - 2.74 mi.

The North Canyon Trails are the rare exceptions to the dry desert canyon trails of the North Kaibab. Here, the hiker will find a small spring-fed stream flowing about a mile through a beautifully forested canyon before disappearing beneath the stream bed. Fir, spruce, aspen and ponderosa pine outline sandstone and limestone cliffs along these trails. From the East Rim Viewpoint, Marble Canyon may be seen in the distance.

A good day's hike is traveling from DeMotte Park on Roads #422 and #611 to East Rim View (Elev. 8800'). From here, the hiker descends rapidly down the East Rim Trail 7 to the bottom of North Canyon (Elev. 7000'). Then follow the North Canyon Trail 4 upstream, past North Canyon Spring to the junction with the Crystal Spring Trail 36. At this point, the trail follows an old roadbed either to Crystal Springs (sometimes dry) or back to Road #611 and to his car.





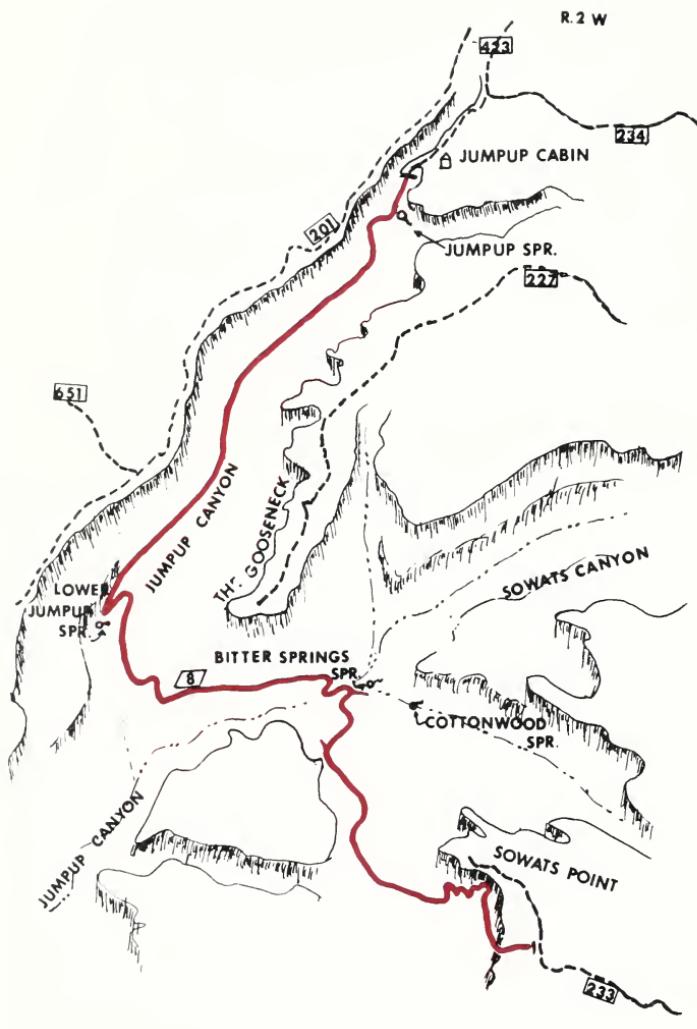
Little Spring 13, Slide Spring 11, Sowats Spring 14

USGS QUAD. - JUMPUP CANYON T37N R2W

On the west side of the Kaibab Plateau three short trails wind steeply off the Rim down to the canyon bottoms. Each leads to a spring that is mildly alkaline. Summer temperatures are hot in this area and the hiker should carry PLENTY OF WATER. The trails themselves, although short, were originally constructed to provide crude livestock access and have received little use and no maintenance in recent years. They do exist, but can be hard to follow in places, particularly the Sowats Spring Trail 14. Access to all three is over very rough roads that are not suitable for passenger cars. These trails are recommended for only experienced hikers who find challenge on a short but steep and difficult trail.



Now, which way do we go ?



JUMPUP - NAIL TRAIL **8**

TRAIL NO. **8**

FOREST RD **233** - - -

SPRING **~**
scale 1" : 1 mi

USGS QUAD. - JUMPUP POINT T36N R2W

14 mi.

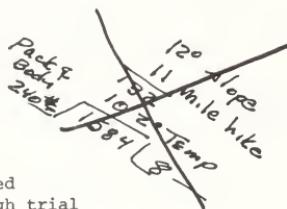
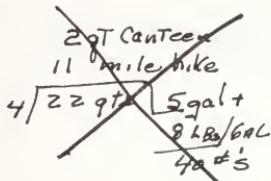
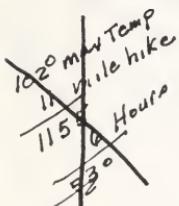
The southeast end of the Jumpup Nail Trail begins about 1 1/2 miles southeast of Sowats Point on Road 233. A rock pile and a sign mark the beginning of the trail. It proceeds down a small draw toward Kwagunt Hollow, skirts around a portion of Sowats Point, and descends quickly through some steep switchbacks to the sandrocks below Sowats Point. The trail then follows a dry stream bed to a few cottonwood trees; shortly after it leaves the stream bed and heads generally north across the sandrocks.

When a small open sandy flat is reached, the trail forks at a small rock cairn. Go right, as the left fork goes nowhere in particular. The trail heads toward the Cottonwood Spring. Before reaching this canyon, the trail forks again. The left fork reaches Sowats Canyon and crosses just south of Bitter Spring. The approach to the trail crossing itself is badly washed out and eroded but can be crossed safely on foot if adequate care is taken.

On the northwest side of Sowats Canyon, the trail continues along the sandrocks, around Gooseneck Point to Lower Jumpup Spring. This spring is located down Jumpup Canyon from where the trail drops off into the canyon. From this point, the trail follows the canyon bottom up Jumpup Canyon several miles to Jumpup Spring and out of the canyon to trails end at Jumpup Cabin at the end of Road 423.

The trail is not signed except at the ends and at Jumpup Spring. It is difficult to follow in many places, particularly where it crosses sandrock areas. Water is scarce and the temperatures are very hot during the summer. A little alkaline water can probably be found at Cottonwood Spring and Lower Jumpup Spring, but sufficient water should be carried for the length of the trip.

How much is "sufficient water"?



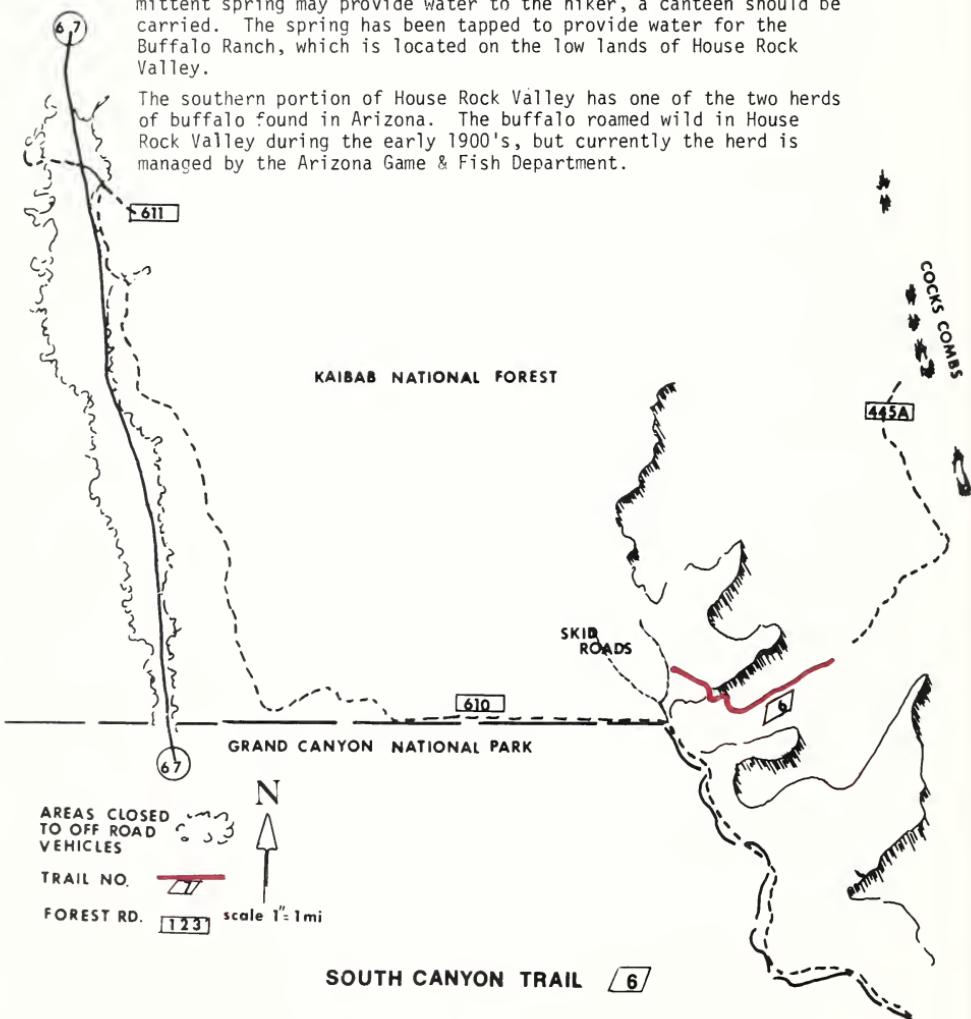
There is no formula to determine a hiker's need for water. The experienced hiker knows his needs, the novice will learn through trial and error.

South Canyon Trail 6

USGS QUAD. - DEMOTTE PARK T34N R3E - 1.63 mi.

The South Canyon Trail descends the steep slopes of South Canyon through rich stands of fir, spruce and ponderosa pine (Elev. 8950' - 7200'). The upper portion of the trail often is covered with brush, making the actual trail difficult to follow. While a small intermittent spring may provide water to the hiker, a canteen should be carried. The spring has been tapped to provide water for the Buffalo Ranch, which is located on the low lands of House Rock Valley.

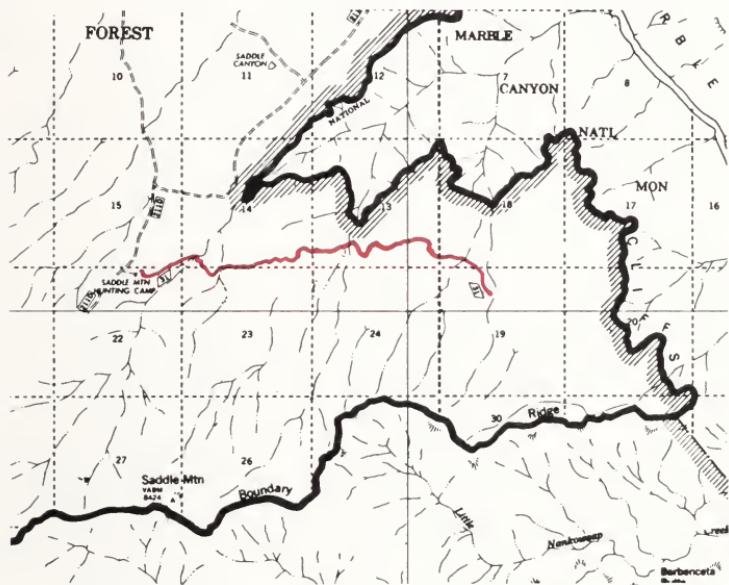
The southern portion of House Rock Valley has one of the two herds of buffalo found in Arizona. The buffalo roamed wild in House Rock Valley during the early 1900's, but currently the herd is managed by the Arizona Game & Fish Department.

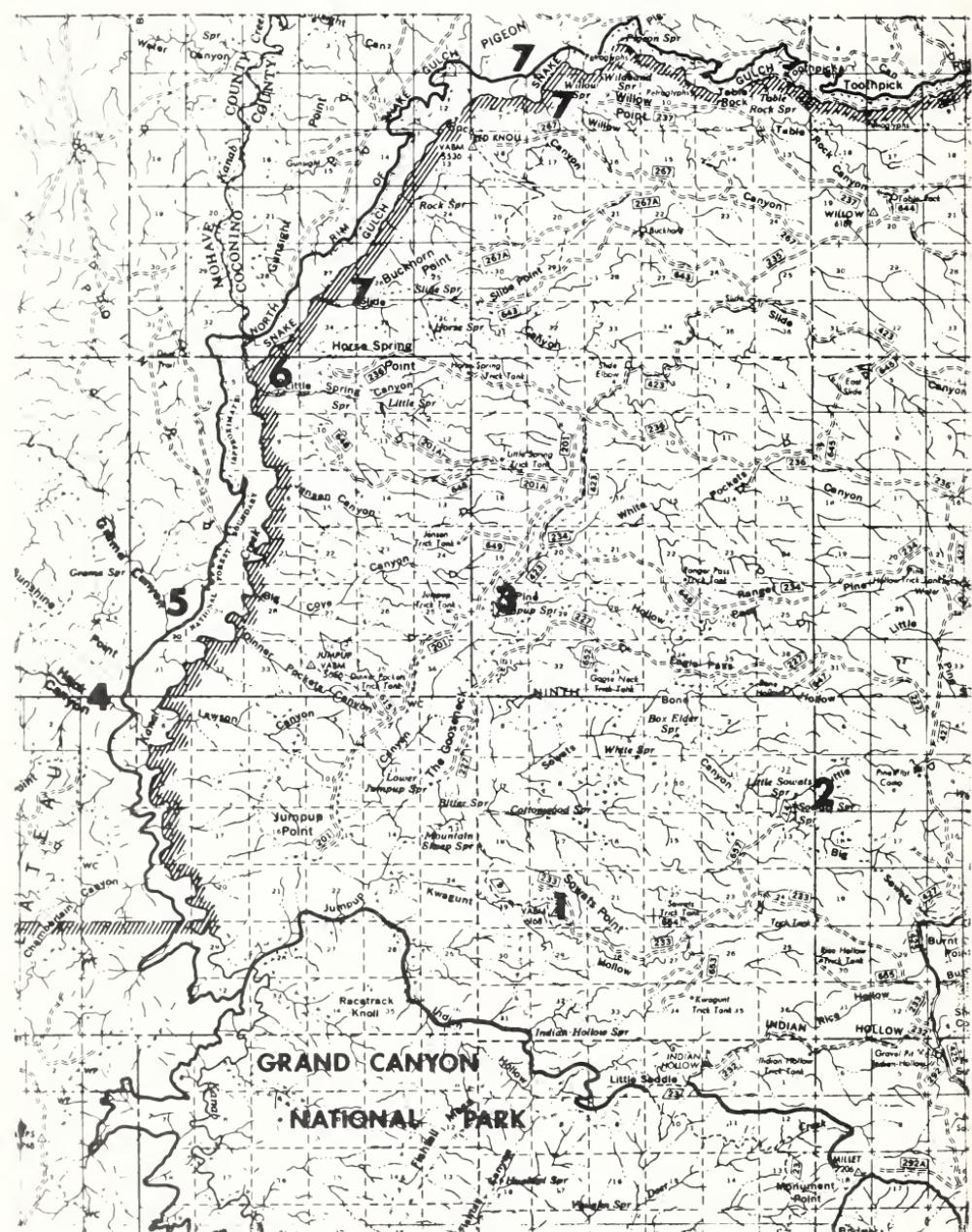


Saddle Mountain 31

USGS QUAD. - NANKOWEAP T35N R1W

At one time, an old trail began at Saddle Mountain Hunting Camp and traveled generally in an easterly direction to the east end of Saddle Mountain. Very few signs of the trail exist today. High temperatures and no water make hiking in this area inadvisable during the summer.





KANAB CREEK

REFERENCE: USGS QUAD. - JUMPUP CANYON AND KANAB POINT

Kanab Canyon is a tributary of the Grand Canyon. Gathering waters from the Kaibab Plateau and mountains of southern Utah, Kanab Creek has cut a huge basin between the Kanab and Kaibab Plateaus. It has few visitors.

The character of Kanab Canyon changes as it cuts successively through various paleozoic rock formations on its way to the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River. At one place, it meanders across an undulating "slickrock" platform, eroded into complex knobs and fins; at another, it cuts a deep sinuous narrow gorge.

Water is scarce, except in the extreme lower part of the Canyon. Springs indicated on USGS maps are intermittent and alkaline. A hiking party should not depend on finding the often elusive trickle, pothole, or seep needed to support life. Summer temperatures often reach well above the 100 degree mark. CARRY PLENTY OF WATER.

Access to Kanab Canyon and its tributaries is from the Kaibab National Forest on the following routes: (See map on opposite page.)

1. Sowats Point (Jumpup-Nail Trail)
2. Sowats Spring Trail (Off the Rim and down Sowats Canyon)
3. Jumpup-Nail Trail (from Jumpup Cabin)
4. Hack Canyon (West of Kanab Creek; not on the National Forest.)
5. Grama Canyon (West of Kanab Creek; not on the National Forest.)
6. Little Springs Canyon (Below Little Springs)
7. Snake Gulch (From Willow Canyon, the Swapp Trail near Pigeon Point, and Slide Canyon from Slide Spring)

The lower portion of Kanab Creek is now within the boundary of Grand Canyon National Park. All hiking in this area is by permit only, through the National Park Service. During the summer months when water is the scarcest and the temperatures the highest, travel through any portion of the Kanab Creek area is strongly discouraged.

Permits for hiking in the Kanab Creek area must be obtained from:

Superintendent
Grand Canyon National Park
Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023
or call - (602) 638-2700

Remember, the Kanab Creek area has no developed trails and no marked trails or signs will be found. Every visitor is in a sense a pioneer; he must possess the resourcefulness, initiative and endurance that the word implies.

Monument Point - Thunder River Trails and Area

Although once a part of the Kaibab National Forest, a recent boundary change by Congress added all but the trailheads of the Monument Point and Thunder River Trails to Grand Canyon National Park. Access to Thunder River, Tapeats Creek, Deer Creek, and the lower end of Kanab Creek are by "Permit Only" through Grand Canyon National Park. All inquiries for information and permits should be directed to:

Superintendent
Grand Canyon National Park
Arizona 86023
or call: (602) 638-2700

REFERENCE MAPS

Forest Service Maps

Forest Service Maps of the Kaibab National Forest

Two parts - North Half - South Half

Available for \$.50 for each part from:

Forest Supervisor
Kaibab National Forest
Williams, Arizona 86046

USGS MAPS Available for \$1.25 each from Distribution Section, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado 80225.

<u>Name of USGS Quad:</u>	<u>Trails or Area</u>	<u>Shown on Map</u>
DeMotte Park	North Canyon East Rim Crystal Spring South Canyon	Yes Yes Shown as Road Yes
Big Springs Jumpup Canyon Kanab Point	Little Spring Slide Spring Sowats Spring Jumpup-Nail Kanab Creek Area	Yes No Yes Partially Yes
Nankoweap	Saddle Mountain	No
Kanab Point Powell Plateau	Thunder River Monument Point Deer Creek	No Partially No

TEN ESSENTIALS - for back country travel

TO FIND YOUR WAY:

Map of area
Compass
Flashlight (spare batteries and bulb)

FOR YOUR PROTECTION:

Sun glasses
Water and Spare food
Extra clothing (mittens, sweater, jacket)

FOR EMERGENCIES:

Waterproof matches
Candle for fire starting
Pocket knife
First-aid kit

the REAL TEN ESSENTIALS needed to hike the Kaibab National Forest

1. MOTIVATION: A reason for traveling in the mountains, and reasons for wanting to get out again.
2. PHYSICAL CONDITIONING: General good health and preparation matched to what you plan to do.
3. KNOWLEDGE OF THE AREA: Acquired through prior study of maps and information on terrain, distances, hazards, etc.
4. BASIC OUTDOOR SKILLS: How to hike, orient oneself, make a fire, cook, maintain warmth, etc.
5. MATURE JUDGMENT: The ability to decide what is important and what is not, to weigh alternatives and handle emergencies.
6. ADAPTABILITY: The ability to "make-do", improvise, and alter plans when necessary.
7. OUTSIDE CONTACT: Someone who knows your plans and can send help if you are overdue because of accident or other problems.
8. ADEQUATE CLOTHING: Sturdy, comfortable clothing suitable for the conditions. Extra items for unforeseen changes.
9. FOOD: Simple, nutritious, and sufficient for the trip.
10. MINIMAL EQUIPMENT: That which is necessary for carrying, cooking, sleeping, shelter, and personal health or safety.

PART II. SOUTH KAIBAB

Chalender, Tusayan and Williams Ranger Districts

The Kaibab National Forest lies entirely on a paleozoic sedimentary formation, represented on the surface by Kaibab limestone and some Coconino sandstone. This sedimentary formation on the South Kaibab units are overlain with more recent basalt flows and cinders of the San Francisco volcanic field. These well drained soils and deep water tables, together with low annual precipitation, limit the availability of surface waters needed to support back country travel.

Opportunities for hiking on the South Kaibab range from climbing the peaks of Bill Williams and Kendrick Mountains to a leisure stroll on trails in developed campgrounds.

Climate and terrain make for fairly easy hiking on the South Kaibab, but the TEN ESSENTIALS for back country travel are still important, and the REAL TEN ESSENTIALS are vital for a memorable and rewarding trip on foot on the Kaibab.



22 (Approx. 4 miles), 40 (Approx. 3 miles), 39 (Approx. 5 miles)

Kendrick Trails: Kendrick, Bull Basin, and Pumpkin Trails

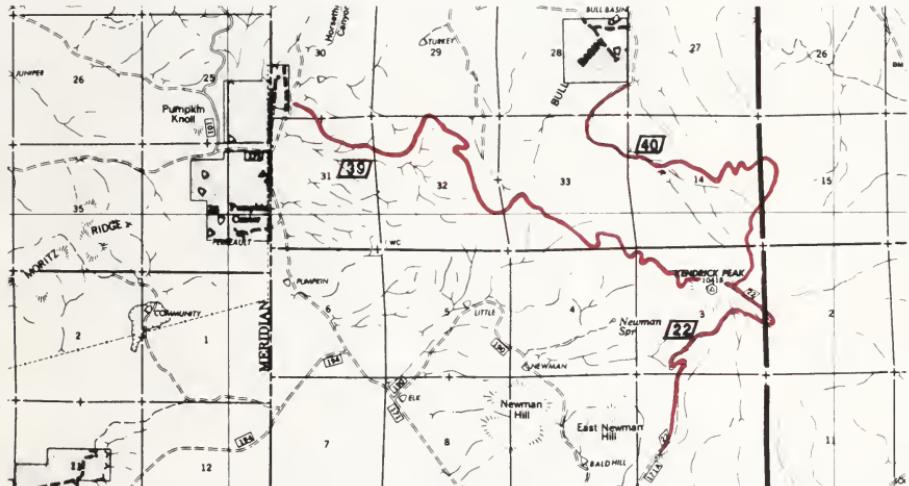
USGS QUAD. - KENDRICK PEAK T23N R5E

The top of Kendrick Mountain (Elev. 10,418') may be reached from three locations. The Kendrick Trail, (22) beginning at the end of Road 171 A (Elev. 7980') ascends 4 miles through ponderosa pines and mixed conifer to the top of Kendrick Mountain and Kendrick Lookout. A panoramic view of wide areas of Northern Arizona including the Grand Canyon, San Francisco Peaks, Sycamore and Oak Creek Canyons, and varied cindercones, prairies, and forested areas can be seen from the top.

From the lookout tower, the Pumpkin Trail, [39] follows the west ridge of Kendrick Mountain for a few miles before dropping off a saddle and down an abandoned timber access road to Pumpkin Center (Elev. 7200'). The path leads through several high meadows and stands of aspen, ponderosa pine and mixed conifer. Several hundred feet below the lookout tower, the trail passes the remains of an old log cabin probably used in the past by a sheepherder.

The Bull Basin Trail [40] connects with the Kendrick Trail on the first bench below the lookout. The trail follows the bench a short distance to an old lookout cabin and present heliport. From there it heads north and east, dropping off the ridge past an old spring site and about a mile to a meadow on the ridge top. From the ridge top meadow, the trail turns west and north and connects with the upper meadows of Bull Basin (Elev. 8000').

The Bull Basin and Pumpkin Trails are steep in places, but well marked. There is no water source, so water must be carried.



Bill Williams Mountain 21 (3 miles)

USGS QUAD. - BILL WILLIAMS MOUNTAIN T21N R2E

Beginning at the Williams Ranger Station, two miles west of Williams, a trail climbs the north face of Bill Williams Mountain (Elev. 7000-9255'). The ponderosa pine of the lower slopes gives way to the fir, spruce and aspen of the upper slopes. No water is available along the trail, but cool summer temperatures make this an enjoyable trail for a day hike.

Benham Trail 38 (Approx. 5 miles)

USGS QUAD. - BILL WILLIAMS MT. T21N R2E

The Benham Trail (Elev. 7250') begins along the north edge of the Benham Ranch property and heads west and south along the lower slopes of Bill Williams until making a series of switchbacks up the southwestern face of the mountain. The trail slope is not steep and is good for horseback riding as well as hiking. The trail crosses the Bill Williams road in four places before connecting with the Bill Williams Trail and the lookout tower (Elev. 9255'). No water is available along the trail.

